

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1891.

NUMBER 39

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDAHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 25, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

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Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. *Anglican services:* at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.

Portuguese services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador. (Caixa 384).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursday.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGreja Evangelica Fluminense.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. 2. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 1:15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays, biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kuel's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Olivares. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 35. Telephone 1530.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons from 2 to 4. Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez d'Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1117. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Olivares No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office and residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Abrantes; hours from 1 to 3 p. m.

Legal

Dr. Evaristo da Veiga Onzaga, Lawyer, will undertake all causes to be tried before the Brazilian Courts. Office: 49 Rua da Alfândega from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Residence: Rua Banque de México No. 11 (Cattedo).

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

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THOS JACKSON, C. A., Liquidator

M. P. McKERRROW,

15 St Vincent Place, Glasgow.

15 Sep 91

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1891.

The vigorous campaign carried on by the *Pais* against the S. Sebastião hospital, has at last led to at least one good result—a general discussion of the subject and a formal condemnation of the place by a committee of physicians sent there by the school of medicine. This committee found the place fearfully overcrowded, carrying more than double the number provided for in the regular wards, and having its dining-room, chapel and various small rooms also filled to their utmost capacity. In the children's ward the crowding was something fearful, two being frequently found in one bed. For a small-pox hospital this crowding means nothing less than a wanton sacrifice of life. According to a patient recently treated there, the dead are left in their beds for hours until the physician makes his round of visits. From all accounts, the locality of this hospital is not only bad, but it is criminally overcrowded and badly managed. It is just what the *Pais* so graphically called it—the "ante-chamber of death". On Sunday the *Jornal do Commercio* joined the discussion and demanded the closing of this hospital. It is built near a swamp and in sight of three cemeteries, and according to one who was connected with the institution last summer over fifty per cent of the convalescents had malarial attacks before they could get away from the place. Aside from this hospital, there is the Santa Barbara small-pox hospital, located on an island in the midst of the shipping, which

is also extremely overcrowded, and from which contagion has on several occasions been carried to neighboring ships. In this city itself, and in Niteroy, the disease is having its own way. The health board is doing a little talking about vaccination, but nothing about increased and improved hospital facilities, nothing about isolating the cases and preventing the spread of contagion. And, still worse, it has absolutely nothing to say about the abominably filthy state of the city, which, if not cleaned thoroughly, will certainly lead to another epidemic the coming hot season. We trust the local press will demand the abolition of so incapable a health board as well as the closing of the S. Sebastião hospital.

WHILE we are under many obligations to the *Correio do Povo* for granting us permission to "calumniate it (the republic) at pleasure," we trust that we may be excused from accepting the offer. In the first place, we are not in the habit of calumniating anything; while, in the second place, there is no such a thing here as a republic to calumniate. If the *Correio* really knew, or could appreciate, what a republic really is, then we should take much pleasure in discussing this imperfect imitation point by point, not only to prove that our claim to be republican is perfectly consistent, but with a hope that such a controversy might lead to beneficial changes. But when we are met at the very outset by such a rank exhibition of chauvinism as that in which the *Correio* seeks to incriminate "foreign speculators, of unknown or doubtful origin," as the authors of all the vexations which Brazil has known, we must confess a strong disinclination to pursue so fruitless a discussion. There are but very few natives in public life who can afford to invite comparisons on that point, and much less the political director of the *Correio do Povo*. It is generally conceded that a boy must learn to read and write before he can figure as a learned man, and it is, or should be, equally clear that a people must know something of self-government before they can establish a successful republic. It has taken the English people a thousand years to develop their free institutions, but the *Correio* would have us believe that a miracle has occurred down here in the transformation of an illiterate people, wholly without experience or knowledge of local government, into a stable, self-governing republic in the twinkling of an eye. There are "foreign speculators," undoubtedly, who will be only too glad to accept so absurd a proposition—in case they can make it pay—but the *Correio* must not expect any man of common sense to believe such twaddle. The editor of the *Correio* can call a hawk an eagle if he wishes, and abuse every doubter as an enemy if he can get any satisfaction out of it, but the substantial fact still remains that the hawk is still a hawk and will never be anything else. As for the *Correio's* comments on the United States, only this need be said—they prove our proposition to a nicely as to the profound ignorance of republican institutions which exists in Brazil. The republic was not created at Bunker Hill, nor at Philadelphia; it lives to-day in principle just as much in the heart of the Englishman as in that of the American. Great Britain is a republic, in the best sense of the word, with a royal house at its head; Argentina, Uruguay and, we may say, Brazil are despotisms with elective presidents to rule them. As the *Correio* is fond of analyzing, let him drop the purely personal and humorously weak proposition that "the Brazilians are much superior in disposition and morality to the Yankees," (which we would really like to believe, if it were possible), and tell us if this proposition is not strictly true.

We are now at the middle of September and but two and a half months remain before the next hot season opens. In view of the bad sanitary condition of the city these ten weeks will be none too long for the thorough cleaning and repair of the streets, the cleaning of tenement houses and the removal of every source of infection from the crowded districts of the city. The indications are that we shall have a very bad summer, not because of any unusual temperature, but because of the unhealthiness and dirtiness of the city. We have never known the streets to be in so filthy and neglected a condition, the city has never before been so crowded, and it has but rarely occurred that the winter months have

seen so much sickness. As the municipal treasury is well provided with cash, there is no reason whatever for all this neglect. No one is ignorant of the fact that fever follows closely upon the heels of such neglect, and surely no one can be unaware what that means in the present crowded condition of this city. Then, too, there are indications that we shall have endless trouble with our water supply. Even now complaints of scarcity are heard within a fortnight after a heavy rain. The fault is not with an insufficient supply, but because of bad distribution and wholesale waste. At the present moment the wastage probably nearly equals the consumption. And the worst feature of it all is that a large part of this waste is the result of a job, in which the people were compelled to put automatic flushing tanks in their closets, ostensibly in the interests of cleanliness but really for the profit of the contractor. How much water these tanks require can very easily be estimated, for there about 70,000 closets in the city and each tank holds not far from ten gallons. Once an hour would mean a consumption of over sixteen million gallons a day, or over sixty million litres. We are aware that the order was rescinded for the compulsory use of these tanks, but not before some thousands had been put in. In view of the fact that they were to discharge every fifteen minutes, while some of them to our own knowledge discharge every five minutes, it may easily be seen that the waste of water is still large enough to seriously cripple a supply much larger than what we have. In our opinion the government should at once order the removal of the automatic attachment in all these tanks in order to prevent the waste of an article absolutely indispensable to the health and comfort of the population of this capital. Another measure equally important is the suspension of reconstructions before the hot season begins. No more licences should be given for such reconstructions which can not be finished before the middle of November.

The Statist, August 15, 1891.

ARGENTINE REHABILITATION.

WE have received several communications in reference to the suggestion we made three weeks ago as to the first step to be taken in setting Argentina right. One such communication we have already published, and others of a private nature have reached us. They all approve generally the recommendation we made, agreeing that the Argentine government had not had competent assistance to work out a satisfactory plan, that gentlemen residing in London, however able they may be, are not in a situation to judge what Argentina can do, and that, therefore, a commissioner ought to be sent out as soon as possible, that he ought to be a man whose very name will inspire confidence at both sides of the Atlantic, and that he ought to be hampered as little as may be by instructions. But some of our correspondents go on to urge that we ought to make known our own ideas as to the lines upon which the settlement ought to proceed. With much respect we differ from our correspondents. We hold very strongly that the commissioner ought to be untrammelled by instructions, except of the vaguest nature, and that difficulties should not be raised in his path beforehand by exciting expectations of this or that arrangement in the public mind. He ought, in fact, we venture to say, to be left as free a hand as is possible. But while we cannot venture to discuss now what the settlement ought to be, there is one point which seems to us it would be wise to settle at this stage of the matter, namely, whether any machinery should be constructed to ensure the carrying out, without friction, of whatever arrangement may be made. We said three weeks ago that an international commission, or international intervention, is not to be thought of, and that still remains our opinion, firstly, because we do not believe that the Argentine republic would agree voluntarily to part with its sovereignty and submit itself in any part of its jurisdiction to the representatives of the European powers, and nobody that we know of suggests that force should be used; and, secondly, we think that the proposal ought to be put aside, because even if the Argentine republic could be induced to submit to international intervention, the United States would be almost sure to object.

It may be replied that the United States could be given a seat on the international council, but the American people have no serious interest in Argentine finance, and therefore they have no motive to accept such a seat, for by so doing they would practically give up the Monroe doctrine. It would be difficult for them in the future to assert the Monroe doctrine if they had waived it in a particular case. But as we said three weeks ago, international control is not necessary. In 1871 the Uruguayan government admitted the principle of control by the bondholders, as, in fact, it bound itself to allow representatives of the bondholders to collect the customs' revenue for application to the service of the debt. Here we have an instance of a South American republic recognizing the right of its creditors to have some control in seeing that the service of the debt is maintained. It may be replied that our illustration is an unhappy one, for, unfortunately, the arrangement was not carried out. But the Argentine republic is much more solicitous for its credit than Uruguay was in the past. The present Argentine government, though it has committed grave faults, is, as everybody admits, sincerely desirous of fulfilling its engagements, and we may hope that all succeeding governments will

be of the same mind. If, then, the Argentine republic can be induced to admit the principle of control, we do not doubt that it will keep to its engagements. Even the Turkish government, which is not so enlightened as the Argentine, and which has stronger temptations because of its military necessities, has honorably fulfilled the engagements entered into to years ago, and has allowed the Council of Administration to collect the allotted revenues, and pay them to the bondholders. What Turkey has done we may fairly conclude Argentina would do.

It may be objected that the Argentine republic would not agree to control, for it would be practically admitting that its creditors could not trust in its good faith, but, of course, the proposal would not be made on the ground that the good faith of the government could not be trusted, but rather on the ground that the Argentine government itself would be benefited by the assistance and advice of European financial experts. Nobody supposes that even Dr. Celman himself intended to ruin the republic and rob its creditors. Bad as was his administration, and suspected as have been his motives, nobody would go so far as to accuse him of such a thing. But successive Argentine administrations have involved themselves in expenditure much in excess of the resources of the country, and have thus brought it to its present pass. It would be an advantage to the Argentine government to have by its side skilled European financiers to advise it, and also to administer its finances. If the matter were put before it in that way, without necessarily hurting its susceptibilities, we see no reason to suppose that it would strongly object. But we recognize, of course, that it would have some reluctance. Firstly, it would not care to do anything that might look like an admission that the bondholders are justified in suspecting its good faith; and secondly, it would shrink from even appearing to part with any of its prerogatives. There would then need to be some inducement offered to get it to accept the principle of control.

One of the main reasons would be of advantage, firstly, because of the assistance they would be able to render the government; and, secondly, because of the favorable impression their appointment would make in Europe, and the consequent improvement in Argentine credit. But the advantage would end there, and would not be so striking as to effect the imagination of the Argentine people. We venture to submit that the best form in which control could be introduced would be in that of a greenback bank, founded with European capital, and managed under European supervision. Under the most favorable circumstances, of course, the collapse of speculation in Argentina, and the bankruptcy of the national, provincial, and municipal governments, must have plunged the country in deep depression, but the depression has been immensely intensified by the insolvency of the state banks. That has utterly paralyzed credit in every way, and has deprived the commercial and agricultural communities of the ordinary banking accommodation to which they had become accustomed. It is impossible that there can be any real revival of prosperity until the banking system of the country is reorganized. No doubt the country is already benefiting from the funding of the coupons, which relieves it of the necessity of remitting money to Europe; from the stoppage of public works, the falling off of imports of luxuries, and from ability to sell its produce on good terms. From these causes its condition is necessarily improving. But the improvement would be much more rapid and much more certain if banking accommodation could be obtained by the agricultural and commercial classes. Dr. Lopez and President Pellegrini know this well, and, indeed, one of their first attempts on their accession to power was to endeavor to get control of the state banks throughout the interior with the object of turning them into branches of the National Bank. The attempt failed, partly because of the opposition of the provinces, and partly because of the opposition of the provincial governments; but it shows all the same how well aware they are of the necessity of reorganizing the banking system of the country. Furthermore, it is well known that negotiations for the establishment of a new National Bank with European capital have been going on. If, then, a compromise with the creditors of Argentina were to be coupled with the establishment of a National Bank to replace the existing state banks, it would offer a very happy medium for settlement of the difficulties of the country. Of course, it would be absolutely requisite that the capital should be European, for Argentina cannot afford the capital herself, and to get European capital it would be necessary that there should be European management. The government would not like this, for government control of the state banks is a tradition of the country, and, unfortunately, is almost required for conducting politics after the Argentine fashion. But if the government is to rehabilitate the credit of the country and to bring it out of the existing Slough of Despond it must give way. There must be European management independent of government intervention. If that point is conceded, if the majority of the directors are Europeans, not nominees of the government, but elected by the shareholders, European capital will be forthcoming, for, as we have said, the funding of the coupons and stimulation of exports are greatly aided by having the foundation for recovery. If, in addition, European capital were introduced to found a great bank that could accommodate the country with banking assistance, the recovery would probably be more rapid than pessimists now expect. Then the depreciated Argentine securities would greatly rise in price, and those who had invested in the National Bank would find their investment in the long run profitable both directly and indirectly.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

The reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States affecting Cuba and Porto Rico, which went into effect on the 1st inst., contains two schedules—one transitory to terminate June 30th, 1892, and the other permanent to enter into effect on July 1st, 1892. On the part of the United States the concessions are those of Section 3 of the Tariff Act of 1890, comprising the free entry of coffee, sugar, molasses, and hides. In exchange for these Spain grants the following:

TRANSITORY SCHEDULE.

Free of Duties.—Meats (in hams, salted and smoked, bacon, hams, etc., except jerked beef), lard, tallow, fish, oils, barley, rye and buckwheat, starch, maize, etc. (except corn-meal), cotton seed products, hay, fruits (fresh, dried and preserved, except raisins), vegetables, rosin, tar, etc., woods (in logs, or sawed), copra, coprae supplies, wooden boxes (except cedar), ordinary manufactured woods (unpainted) and wooden houses, wagons and carts, sewing machines, crude petroleum, mineral coal and ice.

At reduced duties specified.—Maize 25 cents per 100 kilos, corn meal, wheat 30 cents per 100 kilos after January 1, 1892, wheat flour \$1.00 per 100 kilos after January 1, 1892.

At 25 % reduction on schedule.—Butter and cheese, kerosene, boots and shoes.

PERMANENT SCHEDULE.

Free of duties.—Marble, jasper and alabaster (dressed or undressed), building stones, cement, etc., mineral waters, rosin, tar, etc., asphalt and bitumen, crude petroleum, manufactures of clay (bricks, tiles, etc.) gold and silver coin, pig iron, old iron, cast and wrought iron and steel for building purposes, iron and steel wire, nails, bolts, etc., raw cotton, cotton seed and products, tallow, books and pamphlets, woods of all kinds, coprae supplies, wooden boxes (except cedar), ordinary woods manufactured into doors, sashes, etc., (unpainted), wooden houses, manufactured woods, (except furniture), manures, implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, the arts and mechanical trades, machinery, wagons and carts, materials and articles for railways, tramways, canals, navigation, ports, and all civil constructions (when introduced with government authorization), materials of all classes for construction and repair of vessels (conditional), cured meats of all descriptions except jerked beef, lard, butter and cheese, fish, oaks, barley, etc., starch, etc., vegetables, lard, straw and bran, irons, plates, seals, etc., and tin-plate.

At specified reduced duties.—Maize 25 cents per 100 kilos, corn meal, wheat 30 idem, wheat flour \$1.00 idem, carriages, cars, and other vehicles for railways and tramways (when free entry has not been authorized) 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

At 50 per cent on schedule rates.—Marble, jasper and alabaster, cut or uncut, glass and glassware, manufactured clay bricks, tiles, pipes, etc., stone-ware, earthenware and porcelain, cast-iron manufactures, wrought iron and steel in axes, tires, springs, etc., for vehicles, wrought iron manufactures, scales, etc., needles, knives, pens, scissors, etc., tin plates, copper, bronze, nickel, etc., common metals (crude or manufactured), furniture of all kinds, vegetable fibres, willow, straw, etc., in manufactures, food pastes, preserved foods, rubber and manufactures, and rice.

At 25 per cent reduction.—Kerosene, manufactures of cotton, rope, cordage and twine, colors (crude or prepared), oils, varnishes, etc., soap and perfumery, medicines and drugs, candles, printing, packing and wall paper and pasteboard, leather and skins, boots and shoes, trunks, bags, etc., harness and saddlery, watches and clocks, and carriages.

SAN DOMINGO.

The reciprocity treaty with San Domingo, which was signed on August 1st, contains fewer articles than the Spanish treaty, but it secures free admission for nearly all the principle articles mentioned in the latter. This treaty also went into effect on September 1st.

CRICKET AT MR. BAHA.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Bean, secretary of the Bahia British Club, for the following scores of two cricket matches recently played in that city.

"BAHIA" vs. "SILVERTOWN" (Cable ship.)
Played on Sunday 30th August and resulted in a win for "Bahia" by 9 wickets.

First Innings		Second Innings	
M. H. Gray, c. and b. Daniel	7	I. b. w. h. Steel	5
F. Crawford, c. substitute, b. Daniel	0	not out	1
Capt. Thomson, b. Ballock	1	b. Ballock	3
H. E. Cane, c. Daniel, b. Ballock	1	b. Steel	2
F. W. Knight, c. MacKay	2	b. Ballock	5
b. Ballock	2	run out	0
Lyon, not out	0	W. A. Purdom, c. Ballock	0
W. A. Purdom, c. Ballock	0	b. Daniel	3
T. W. Robinson, b. Daniel	5	c. Mitchell, b. Steel	2
P. F. Anderson, c. MacKay, b. Daniel	0	b. Ballock	0
Kay, b. Daniel	0	b. Steel	0
P. Evans, run out	14	b. Steel	2
A. Fletcher, b. Ballock	3	c. and b. Steel	0
Extras	3	Extras	2
Total	44	Total	23

First Innings		Second Innings	
R. C. Steel, c. Crawford	1	not out	0
F. Knight	0	not out	0
W. V. Field, b. Purdom	0	not out	0
F. Ballock, b. Purdom	0	not out	0
J. Daniel, b. Knight	0	not out	0
M. Florence, run out	0	not out	0
R. Bean, b. Knight	0	b. Purdom	22
L. G. Mackay, b. Knight	8	not out	0
C. W. Knight	2	not out	0
J. Mitchell, b. Lyon	7	not out	0
J. Hayle, b. Purdom	0	not out	0
T. Coleborn, not out	0	Extras	3
Extras	10	Extras	3
Total	36	Total	39

"BAHIA" vs. "COMBINED SHIPS," (H. M. S. Beagle, S. S. Silverton and S. S. Nosseman.)

Played Tuesday 1st September and resulted in a win for "Bahia" by 24 runs.

First Innings		Second Innings	
M. H. Gray, b. Steel	1	not out	0
Dyke, c. and b. Steel	1	not out	0
Penfold, b. Daniel	2	not out	0
W. A. Purdom, b. Ballock	4	not out	0
Sergt. Lyth, b. Steel	0	not out	0
Port, c. and b. Steel	0	not out	0
F. W. Knight, not out	15	not out	0
Way, s. Field, b. Steel	0	not out	0
J. H. B. Cain, b. Steel	0	not out	0
P. Evans, b. Steel	0	not out	0
Dr. Toppin, run out	8	not out	0
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	38	Total	08

"BAHIA."

W. V. Field, c. Penfold, b. Pundom.....	11
B. Beau, c. Dyke, b. Penfold.....	12
Brewell, b. Penfold.....	14
R. de C. Steel, b. Penfold.....	0
R. Daniel, c. and b. Pundom.....	0
J. M. Florence, b. Ford.....	50
J. Baldock, c. Can, b. Penfold.....	5
Erst. Wilcox, b. Pundom.....	7
Frank Wilcox, s. Can, b. Pundom.....	0
Lyons, not out.....	1
J. Mitchell, run out.....	1
Extras.....	2
Total.....	92

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

The subscriptions for the projected subscription hospital in this city for foreigners has had a very good start and it is anticipated that no difficulty will be experienced in raising the money required for a beginning. About 200,000\$ will be required to give it all the facilities needed, but a beginning can be made with a much smaller sum. We trust that our foreign readers who may desire to assist in the foundation of this most necessary institution will at once advise us as to what contributions we may expect. We shall publish the list of subscriptions in our next issue and thereafter as often as may be required.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Cleary English Opera company opened a series of entertainments in Montevideo on the 5th inst.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that Congress has refused to extend the moratorium granted to the banks.

—The Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung, one of the best commercial journals on this coast, is now published in two languages, German and Spanish.

—A telegram of the 13th says that the Argentine government has resolved to increase the armament on the island of Martin Garcia. If we are not mistaken this is in violation of the treaties with Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.

—It is reported from Buenos Aires that the new Chilean government has declared the ministers, congressmen and councillors of the dictatorship responsible for the destruction caused by the war, and has embargoed Balmaceda's property.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 10th says that Minister Egan has been called home. We take sincere pleasure in noting this, as this gentleman's sympathy for the Balmaceda usurpation would render it impossible for him to be on good terms with the new government.

—Our latest mail advices from Montevideo state that Mrs. Torres and Dantas, who are negotiating for the reorganization of the Banco Nacional into the Banco Uruguay, had gone over to Buenos Aires to offer a scheme for the restoration of the Argentine Banco Nacional. It looks as though the Banco de Credito Popular is trying to undertake some very large jobs.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Wandenolk spoke against the bill for establishing a school for machinists at Pará, which, he says, will cause useless expense, lead to rivalry among the different states and doubtless open the way for other extravagance. He moved to refer the bill to the committee on finance, and the motion was voted. The bill abolishing the payment of import duties in gold was, at the request of its author, withdrawn from discussion. The bill for boring artesian wells in Ceará was voted in 1st discussion. Senator Ubalino do Amaral said that the greater part of the bill on elections is acceptable, but that he is opposed to public voting, which, he says, will always insure the triumph of the government. Senator Saravia said that objection had been made to what he had said in regard to the republic. He had, however, merely repeated what republicans themselves assert. Of course the members of the provisional government get angry when the truth is told about that government. In the annals of history there is no record of a more fatal dictatorship than that which was established in Brazil. Senator Campos Salles:—"You say this because you are not able to enter into the spirit of republican institutions. I assume full responsibility for all I did and, under similar circumstances, would do it again." *Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill for dissolving congress and the state legislatures caused a heated debate, and the chair decided that the bill is unconstitutional and that consequently it could not be submitted to the consideration of the house. Deputy Sanbra opposed the bill prohibiting the use of titles and decorations. Deputy Retumba in speaking on the meaning of the bill said that although Brazil has six navy-yards and only 30 war vessels, scarcely any of these vessels are able to navigate. Deputy José Avelino moved that the special committee on financial inquiry be instructed to suspend action until after the government shall have presented the plan to which the President of the republic refers in a message to the Senate. The president said that he could not put this motion to the vote, as it is contrary to the rules. Deputy José Avelino:—"Very well, then I shall resort to the press. The rules of the house are constantly violated." Deputy Adolpho Gordo defended the marriage bill. Deputy Francisco Veiga, in speaking on the army bill, said that the expense with the army is much too great, having increased under the republic from 15,000,000\$ to 33,000,000\$. After lamenting that the country continued to be held under military domination, he related the following parable:—"A spirited courser, unable to capture a nimble rooster, proposed to a lion a treaty of alliance. The king of beasts accepted the proposal on condition that he should be allowed to seat himself on his ally's back. On these terms the allies set forth in pursuit of the nimble rooster, which speedily fell into their hands, and then, amid the roar of artillery and the shouts of admiring Beastdom the lion was proclaimed a conquering hero. Nearly two years have elapsed, Mr.

President, said the speaker, and, according to the latest news received from Beastdom the conquering hero is still on the back of the spirited courser. (Prolonged laughter and applause. The speaker was congratulated by all the deputies present).

SEPTEMBER 5.—Neither house had a quorum.

SEPTEMBER 8.—*Senate*.—The bill granting a privilege for the navigation of a part of the River Madeira was voted in 3rd discussion, and also the bill from the Chamber of Deputies fixing the salaries of the President and Vice-President of the republic. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bevilacqua, speaking on the S. Sebastião hospital, said that that establishment is not, as has been said, the "ante-chamber of death," but the very furnace of death. No one, he says, can form an idea of the horrors that await the unfortunate carried to that hospital. When small-pox patients are carried there it is almost impossible for their friends to obtain information concerning them. Sometimes false information is given, at other times the inquiries elicit disrespectful answers. On the portals of the building should be written:—"Lasciate ogni speranza o voi che entrate." Deputy João de Siqueira defended his bill prohibiting Asiatic and African immigration. A question arose between the speaker and Deputy Moraes e Barros as to whether the people of the Azores Islands are Europeans or Africans. Deputy Arthur Reis insisted on the removal of the Chamber from the present building. The present session of congress is nearly finished and there is still much to be done; yet congress continues to lose four hours a day on account of the unsuitability of the building in which it is sitting. He moved that the chair should ask the minister of interior to place at the disposal of the Chamber the building occupied by the Chamber of Deputies in the time of the monarchy. Deputy Amphiphio spoke against the marriage bill. Deputy Meana Barreto, in speaking of the army bill, defended President Deodoro who, he said, should be counselled and guided rather than opposed. In speaking on the navy bill Deputy Custodio de Mello answered this speech. If it be true that President Deodoro, as is urged by many original republicans, is not to blame and that the real culprits are his ministers, why, he asked, do not the President's republican friends take him by the hand and lead him to the path of duty? The speaker does not believe that the safety of the republic depends on the marshal's sword; on the contrary, no one has done more to cast discredit on the republic than the President himself. The inability of the chief of the provisional government to comprehend republican principles has degraded the revolution into a military sedition. The situation of the country is critical, and demands prompt and vigorous measures. These measures must come from congress, for from Itamaraty palace there is nothing to be expected. Deputy Felisbello Freire opposed the amendment offered by Deputy Amphiphio to the bill in relation to crimes for which the President of the republic is subject to impeachment. The committee on legislation reported against the Senate amendment to the bill granting a pension of 120,000\$ to the ex-Emperor. The amendment requires the pension to be paid at the exchange rate of 271. per mil reis.

SEPTEMBER 9.—*Senate*.—Senator Raniero Barcellos in speaking on pension bill said that the republic is endeavoring to organize its budget, and such bills as this interfere with this work. If the republic was not established to put an end to such abuses, then he does not know why the republic was established. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti defended the electoral bill. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Gonzalo de Lagos called attention to the delay in the boring of artesian wells in Ceará, due, he said, to the detention in the custom-house of machinery imported by the contractor. In the name of the people of the drought-stricken regions he called upon the government to instruct the inspector of customs at Ceará to allow this machinery to be taken out of the custom-house. The Chamber voted the motion of Deputy Arthur Reis, offered on the previous day, in regard to the removal of the Chamber from the present building. On motion of Deputy Zama it ordered to be printed in the journal of the house the telegram from the Chilean congress thanking the Chamber for its congratulations on the termination of the civil war. Its gratification on receiving the congratulations, says the congress, is increased by the fact that the cause which triumphed is that of parliamentary government in America. The bill for organizing the federal district, from Art. 15 to 38 inclusive, was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. The budget committee reported on the appropriation for the department of foreign affairs, reducing the estimate of the government (1,869,725\$) to 1,232,300\$.

SEPTEMBER 10.—*Senate*.—From the joint committee there was reported a bill for regulating the procedure in impeachment trials. Senator Americo Lobo introduced a bill confirming the right of the Princess Imperial to the dower granted to her on her marriage and prohibiting the sale of the respective property. The bill reorganizing the Supreme Military Court was voted, with amendments in 2nd discussion. In the vote on the substitute bill on incompatibility, 74 votes were cast in its favor and 66 against it. This substitute had been voted by the Chamber and rejected by the Senate. Failing now to receive two-thirds of the votes of the members present, it was considered rejected and the bill as originally voted by the Senate was passed. The following bills were voted in first discussion:—For establishing custom-houses at Macahé and Angra dos Reis; for abolishing the legation at the Vatican; for making lawyers of the new capital; for the republic; for annulling the railway grants made since the promulgation of the constitution (by 72 votes to 45); for fixing the powers of the state and general governments to legislate on internal improvements. On motion of Deputy Serzedello the vetoed bill for limiting the powers of governors of unorganized states was referred to the committee on legislation.

SEPTEMBER 11.—*Senate*.—The Senate discussed the electoral bill and the bill on compulsory retirement of military officers. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cesario Motta spoke on the sanitary state of Rio de Janeiro and urged the government to

cause the troops and the police to be vaccinated. In the tenement houses there are, he said, many small-pox patients that should be removed. If the government has not means to combat the epidemic, it should ask congress to vote them. Deputy Thomaz Delfino said that the board of health is almost totally unprepared to combat the epidemic, the sanitary service being entirely disorganized. The sufferings of the people from the epidemic and from the excessive cost of the necessities of life is alienating them from the new institutions of the country. Sixteen articles of the army bill were voted with many amendments. One of the amendments prohibits the government from filling up the vacant ranks of the army beyond the limit of 20,000 men until congress shall have made the necessary appropriations, or authorized the reorganization of the army. The term of service for volunteers is fixed at 4 years and for conscripts at 5 years when they present themselves within 15 days and 6 years when they delay longer in presenting themselves.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The small-pox has increased at Victoria.

—Rubber was quoted in Pará on the 9th at 3\$ per kilo.

—Counterfeit 1\$ coins are in circulation in Uberaba.

—At Juiz de Fora the price of beef has risen to 700 reis per kilo.

—The paper factory at Salto do Itú is to be illuminated with electric light.

—There comes from Goyaz a story of a storm in which tailstones fell weighing 500 grammes.

—In the month of August there were in the city of Pará 11 marriages, 135 births and 173 deaths.

—The Bahia legislature is discussing a project for the reorganization of the school system of that state.

—The president of Minas is coming down to Rio to look after the tax collections for account of his state.

—The contract for the improvement of Ouro Preto has received the approval of the president of Minas Geraes.

—The orange crop of Ceará is estimated at 40,000 boxes, 16,000 of which has already been exported.

—The president of Minas Geraes has approved the two acts of the state legislature reforming municipal governments and stamp taxes.

—The president of Minas Geraes celebrated the 7th of September by pardoning 26 convicts. It is a very queer way of celebrating, surely.

—The Sergipe "twelve" has so largely increased the staff of the legislature that the budget estimates will be thrown out of balance.

—In Pará there is apparently a new officer called the "chief of public security." It is to be presumed that this is a new title for the chief of police.

—At Entre Rios on the 7th there was a violent wind and hail storm. Many houses were unroofed and it is reported that several persons were killed.

—Sergipe papers say that the governor of the state has ordered 400 Comblain carbines for the police force. Matters must be getting serious in Sergipe.

—The Democrats of Pará says that the amnesty law benefits principally ex-Gov. Huet de Bacellar, who thus escapes punishment for having violated the constitution.

—In the legislature of Espírito Santo there was introduced on the 7th a bill appropriating 25,000\$ for the expense of causing the state to be represented at the Chicago exhibition.

—Francorillo Tallin, accused of the murder of his step-father, Julio Mastura, a matter which caused so much sensation in S. Paulo a few months ago, has been sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment.

—At the Penha festival in S. Paulo on the 8th the passengers on the railway was badly managed and there occurred several accidents in which one passenger was killed and others severely injured.

—In the S. Paulo legislature on the 10th inst. Deputy Jaguaribe moved to memorialize the general government on granting longer time for withdrawing from circulation the 50\$ notes of the Banco do Brazil.

—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 9th the committee on finance and agriculture reported in favor of a bill for guaranteeing 6% interest on a capital of 2,000,000\$ to a company for irrigation and manufacture of manures.

—A telegram from Sergipe of the 10th inst. states that the majority in the legislature is going to expell the opposition members who are absenting themselves from the sittings of that body. There is evidently some "sebastianism" afloat in Sergipe, and we trust Deputies Sampaio Ferraz, Anfriso and Henrique de Carvalho will at once see that it is suppressed.

—The Empresa dos Poços Balnearios de Caldas (hydropathic establishment) recently asked the governor of Minas Geraes for permission to raise the hotel charge from 5\$ to 6\$ per day because of the higher prices now ruling. The governor refuses to grant permission, however, because he considers the present state of things to be temporary. He considers a higher charge as very prejudicial to the sick who go to the springs.

—The governor of Maranhão has gone to Pernambuco to take his seat in the senate of that state, leaving in charge of the administration of Maranhão the lieutenant-governor, who is also president of the superior court. It appears, then, that the governor is a citizen of two states, one of which he governs, while he legislates for the other, and that in his absence the lieutenant-governor both governs and judges.

—At Itú, S. Paulo, beef, which a year ago cost 320 reis per kilo, is now selling for 800. Beans have risen from 3\$ to 12\$ a bag, and fowls from 400 reis to 1\$200 each. Houses which rented a year ago for 20\$ a month, now rent for 50\$.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diario Official* estimates the Rio and Santos coffee crops at 9,500,000 bags.

—The *Cidade de S. Paulo* estimates the value of the S. Paulo coffee crop at 600,000,000\$.

—According to the official report of the Nicaragua minister of finance the exportation of coffee during the two years, 1889 and 1891, was 197,864 quintals. The exports for the years 1880 and 1881 amounted to 127,052 quintals. Last year's crops are estimated at 113,000 quintals, including 15,000 for home consumption. The area devoted to the cultivation of coffee is about 29,000 acres, and of the 50,000 acres of land taken up in 1890 it is believed that 34,000 are suitable for that industry.

—The editor of a journal of chemistry in Germany recently examined a sample of coffee berries, which the buyer suspected to be an artificial product consisting chiefly of baked dough. There was, however, no mistake about their being genuine coffee, although unusually strongly colored. As, however, the microscopic examination showed a remarkable freedom from oily globules, it was decided to make a chemical analysis, which clearly proved the berries had been thoroughly exhausted (no doubt to manufacture coffee extract), and afterwards stained. —*Merchants' Review.*

RAILROAD NOTES

—Surveys have been commenced on the Porto Feliz branch of the Itanara railway.

—The operators at the workshops of the Itanara railway at Itú have struck for higher wages.

—At Rio Branco laborers on the Leopoldina railway struck on the night of the 5th inst. and tore up the track of the railway at that place.

—There is a local movement for building a rail-way between S. Paulo de Miralhe and Santo Antonio de Miralhe, a distance of 17 kilometers.

—The Companhia Viação Foz de Iguaçu opens to traffic to-day the road between Itaipu and Maria da Fé. This road connects with the Mogiana.

—A bill has been introduced in the Bahia legislature for the sale of the Santo Amaro railway and of the shares in the Nazareth tram-road belonging to the state.

—A telegram from S. Paulo, of the 9th, states that the long projected union of the Paulista and Mogiana companies has been accomplished. The notice was subsequently denied by the Paulista directors.

—In view of the scarcity of fractional currency the manager of the street railway at Juiz de Fora has issued coupons to be used in making change for passengers. He requests merchants not to receive these coupons in payment for goods.

—A telegram of the 6th from S. Fidelis states that a band of 300 persons destroyed the railway bridge across the Paratyba at that place and attempted to tear up the rails. A detachment of 20 policemen were sent from Niteroi for the purpose of protecting the railway property.

—The Botanical Garden, Itanara carried 12,807,731 passengers last year, an increase of 2,264,547 over the preceding year. The extension of this company's lines had increased to 52 kilometers at the end of the year. The total receipts for the year were 1,932,714\$720, and the expenditures 896,101\$210.

—It appears that the Botanical Garden directors are not altogether in accord with the changes made in the passenger rates recently fixed by the fiscal. It would be interesting to know just where the fiscal derived his authority for making such changes. We always supposed that it was a fiscal's duty to inspect and report upon the administration of a company, rather than that of undertaking to manage its affairs. If he can act as manager, then who is to fiscalize the fiscal?

—The Geral railway company recently accomplished a neat little task in the widening of the gauge of an extension of 97 kilometers of the Macahé and Campos line during 12 hours of night work. The company employed 1800 laborers to do the work, and no delays were occasioned to the regular traffic of the line. This is, we believe, the first time that work of this character has been undertaken in Brazil, and the engineering staff of the company is to be complimented on the success with which it was accomplished.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new postoffice launch began work yesterday.

—Small-pox has broken out in the House of Detention.

—Admiral Custodio de Mello has been re-elected president of the military club.

—Paris telegrams report an improvement in the health of the ex-Emperor D. Pedro II.

—Minister Salvador de Mendonça had a long interview with the minister of foreign affairs on Friday last.

—It is stated that the board of health is going to send vaccinators to the houses of the residents of this city.

—On the 10th inst. the Emperor's jewels were delivered to his lawyers, Drs. Zeferino de Faria and Carlos Guimarães.

—President Deodoro has signed the bill granting amnesty to the persons connected with the revolutionary movement in Pará.

—The minister of the interior visited the S. Sebastião hospital on the 11th. It is stated that he was much pleased with what he saw (?).

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated August 31st.

Supplies of all produce have been extremely small during the month, and the consequence business for export has come to almost a standstill.

HIDES.—Of salted *salineros* nothing more has been offered for sale and this article will offer no interest in our market because of the overmanagement of the new slaughtering season. Dry hides have continued in brisk demand, notwithstanding the dull news from consuming countries and the few small lots which were offered for sale during the month found ready buyers at the parity of 125¢ sd. per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission for American and 135¢ sd. for heavy hides. Kips continue very much sought after by the local tanners at extremely high prices. The stock in the hands of the *barraqueteros* is almost nil.

HORNSHIR.—A few bale wares were sold lately at 18500 per kilo, baled, which at present rate of exchange is equal to about 30¢ sd. per kilo, f.o.b. with steamer freight and

	1891		1890	
	<i>salted</i>	<i>dry</i>	<i>salted</i>	<i>dry</i>
Europe.....	406,040	149,834	376,613	241,540
United States....	..	47,749	..	124,362

COFFEE.—The misadventures of exchange frequently entangled the coffee market during the last month, but as readily commercial bills could be passed at exceptionally low rates it was also, on occasions, facilitated operations. With a brisk demand and low exchange prices for *spot* rice regularly to unexpectedly high figures, while sales for delivery in *advance* months were made at much lower prices. Flat *advance* prices abroad and a staid tendency of exchange have caused a decline of about 5 per cent. from highest point for currency prices, and the market closes quiet tending to lower prices.

Receipts averaged 7 1/3 bags per day, against 7,980 bags in 1890 and 8,840 bags in 1889. From July 1st date they reach 258,883 bags, against 330,765 bags in 1889 and 345,501 bags in 1880. A considerable increase of receipts is

are engaged for shipment.

We quote for our standards, f.o.b. with freight by steamer to London and New York, exchange 15½ d: Good average, 75½ p¢ per cwt and 165½ c per lb.

The shipments during August were divided as follows:

New York	18,150
<i>Europe:</i>	
Have	15,293
Antwerp	7,935
Stanhelm	51,775
Rotterdam	2,800
London	1,604
Genoa	1,000
Rio and coast	79,724
Total	98,431

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for two months of crop-years:

	1891-92	1899-91	1889-90
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	44 129	84 958	207 488
Baltimore	" "	" "	9 048
Richmond	" "	" "	" "
New Orleans	" "	2 997	981
Gulfstream	" "	" "	" "
Total	44 129	85 955	217 497
ROKORU			
Chimel f.o.			5 900
Havre	22 313	37 307	51 510
Antwerp	16 461	21 031	21 519
North of Europe & Baltic	73 408	92 524	134,221
England	1 694	2 040	1 502
Barcelona	" "	" "	" "
Lisbon f.o.	" "	" "	" "
Gibraltar f.o.	" "	" "	" "
Portugal	" "	" "	" "
Mediterranean	5 950	42 215	12 777
Total	119 826	166 882	88 017

Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..
River Plate & West Coast ..	..	..	..
Rio and coast.....	1 382	133	329
Total.....	1 382	133	329
United States.....	44 129	85 255	217 497
Europe.....	119 826	161 582	88 617
Elsewhere.....	1 382	133	329
Totals.....	165 337	247 970	306 443

eight months:			
DISTINATION	1891	1890	1889
UNITED STATES.			
New York.....	Bags. 433 748	Bags. 209 836	Bags. 555 001
Baltimore.....	.. ..	.. ..	17 417
Richmond.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
New Orleans.....	.. ..	3 247	4 993
Galveston.....	.. ..	719	.. ..

EUROPE.			
Channel I. o.	..	..	9 000
Hayre	276 134	107 927	345 846
North	150 711	137 304	168 164
West of Kutop & Baltic.	586 850	340 339	452 107
England	31 103	32 555	58 189
Bordeaux.	..	1 000	..
Lisbon I. o.	..	..	..
Gibraltar I. o.	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..
Mediterranean.	158 335	122 163	135 478

ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..
River Plate & West Coast.....	..	..	..
Rio and coast.....	2 595	309	750
Total.....	2 595	309	750
United States.....	433 748	213 791	577 501
Europe.....	1,203 138	831 258	1,168 754
Elsewhere.....	2 595	309	750
Totals.....	1,618 988	1,045 399	1,747 025

September 12th. 1891.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	4,000,000	93,785	RIO DE JANEIRO				
			Agricola do Brasil.....	43000—July 91	80¢	180¢000	.... —200¢000
1,000,000	476,000	31,099	Alambique do Brasil.....	4 2000—July 91	120	60 000	
5,000,000	4,432,7		Avalir.....	10 000—July 91	200	250 000	
20,000,000	400,000	66,187	União.....	20 000—Feb 91	100	90 000	

2 series.....

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

<i>Present interest</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
\$48,400	June-Dec.	5	Brazil	100	100%	
41,634.10	Jan.-July	5	Creito Real do Brazil	100	54%	81½-83½
2,39,300	Apr.-Oct.	5	do gold	£11 5s	100\$00	...
7,70,800		5	Creito Real de S. Paulo	100	92½	...
8,000		5	Rep. dos Estados Unidos	100	90	...
		5	do gold	100	80½	...
2,000,500	May-Nov.	5	Predial	100	...	79½
		5	União, S. Paulo	100	...	...

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alliança	12\$00—July 91	200\$	360\$00	—
4,000,000	400,000	—	Rio Bon	—	200	220\$00	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,272	Brazil Industrial	12\$00—July 91	200	220\$00	—
3,700,000	300,000	—	Brazilia	8\$00—Aug 90	200	200\$00	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,153	Carica	12\$00—July 91	200	220\$00	—
2,000,000	600,000	240,000	Carica Industrial	12\$00—July 91	200	200\$00	—
—	419,160	—	de 2 series	12\$00—July 91	140	120\$00	—
2,400,000	360,000	—	Corcovado	3\$00—July 91	140	125\$00	—
2,100,000	80,000	—	Curcio do Sul	—	50	—	—
2,100,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel	—	200	220\$00	—
600,000	600,000	9,097	Esmeralda Niteroi	—	200	220\$00	—
200,000	151,640	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	140	45\$00	—
400,000	400,000	—	Pau Grande	12\$00—July 90	200	220\$00	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Paulista	—	200	220\$00	—

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonpaid value	Last sale	Closing quotation
100,000.00	400,100.00	..	Ag. Coloniz. de Vassouras .....	.....	200.00	198.000.00	.....
7,000.00	7,100.00	..	C. e. Viç. Fluminense	480.00—July 90	100	200.00	.....
768.400	768.400	20,000.00	Companhia Fluminense	10.000—Jan. 91	200	218.000	.....
300,000.00	300,000.00	..	Commercio e Industria	10.000—Jan. 91	80	200.00	.....
3,000,000.00	738,000.00	1,200	Commerces e Ensan. de Café	10.000—Jan. 91	60	59.000	.....
4,300,000.00	4,300,000.00	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	10.000—Jan. 91	200	155.000	155.000—165,000.00
550.000.00	550.000.00	..	do de series	10.000—Jan. 91	148	87.000	.....
1,250,000.00	7,500,000.00	..	Eusaccadora de Café .....	.....	50	.....	.....
200,000.00	4,000,000.00	..	Evanes Fluminense	2.000—July 90	40	79.000	18.000—20.000.00
24,000.00	12,000.000.00	..	Fabrica de Melhores	2.000—July 91	40	74.000	24.000—26.000.00
40,000.00	40,000.00	..	do e Coladorado do Brazil .....	.....	50	24.000	.....
2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	..	Ind. L. e. Viç. de Macaé .....	.....	100	180.000	.....
220.000.00	220,000.00	275,000.00	Industrial Fm. (Kiosques)	—Jan. 91	30	50.000	.....
50,000.00	50,000.00	..	Mellhoramento no Brazil	6.000—Jan. 91	100	134.000	148.000—130.000.00
20,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	..	do de Rio	1st. —Jan. 91	50	35.000	34.500—37.000.00
13,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	..	do de St. Paulo .....	.....	80	35.000	.....
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	..	Nadual de Obras	3.000—Jan. 91	50	130.000	.....
2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	..	Nova Era Mineral	3.000—Jan. 91	50	130.000	.....
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	..	Pastoral Kiriara	6.000—Aug. 91	143	180.000	.....
650,000.00	470,000.00	..	Phosphato de Café .....	.....	120	55.000	.....
8,000,000.00	400,000.00	..	Saneamento do Rio	30.000—Jan. 91	41	41.000	.....
8,000,000.00	2,400,000.00	..	Servicos Maritimos	8.000—Jan. 91	100	100.000	.....
11,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	..	Torres Brasileira	3.000—Jan. 91	80	80.000
300,000.00	300,000.00	..	União	—Jan. 91	200	250.000

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